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THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION. ber comes off to-day in California. For the past five years the majority for the Republicans has ranged from three to twelve thousand. The result will be close. Members of the lower house and half the State senate, and various county and municipal officers will be chosen. The legislature chosen to- Norwegians, 10,776; Russians (Mennonites day will elect a United States senator to succeed Aaron A. Sargent, Republican, whose have learned from General Dassi that if there term expires in March, 1879. In the legisla- | were direct intercourse between Baltimore ture of 1876-77 the Democrats had a majority and the Italian ports there would be not only of twelve in the senate, and forty-two in the a large interchange of commodities between house. Of the twenty senators holding over, the two countries passing through the port of sixteen are Democrats, three Republicans, and | Baltimore, but a considerable immigration of one Independent. In order to secure a Re- Italian peasantry also, to whom the southern publican successor to senator Sargent, the climate is more congenial, and who, as agri-Republicans will have to recover a large culturists, are noted for their thrift and innumber of the districts held during the past | dustry. It is, moreover, a historic fact that four years by the Democrats or Independents. | the drift of English emigration to the United The contest for the legislature this year will States has ever been toward the south-to be generally between the Republicans and the States of which Baltimore forms the Democrats, the third party tickets being gateway. Of late years emigration from Iremostly confined to municipal and county land has fallen off greatly, and soon will

GOVERNOR PORTER REBUKES population. But from the twenty-two mil-JUDGE KEY.

moting the interests of their respective States. Prominent among those present was Govhigh position in the grave conclave. In speaking of him, the Philadelphia Press says: "Porter, of Tennessee, is another strikingly cline in 1876: handsome man. Fully six feet two inches in 1867 29 hight, straight as an arrow, rather spare, with mustache and beard worn a la Americaine, he looked the typical Tennessean, and the the southern gentlemen as well." Governor Porter, while in Philadelphia, made several speeches, all abounding with admirable taste and practical good sense. We make | until last year it did not much exceed onethe following extract from one of them:

these portraits and relics a while ago, it occurred to me that the return to the alliance is owing in part to the hallowed recollections that grow out of this hall. I feel that not the cities and in the manufacturing districts, where on the continent was the success of the agricultural regions of the south and west the Centennial received with more pleasure than in the south. Although we had just been rehabilitated, the patriotism of Tennessee to-day is equal to that of Pennsylvania wealth, yet of independence and a comfort-One thing, too: when asked to return you did not invite us to come back as repentant sinners, but as brave men who went out on an idea, who made a square, stand-up, fair fight and were whipped. And that is all brave men ask. It will be gratifying to the people of Tennessee to know that the same welcome has been extended to them as to New Jersey

able living."

were no doubt intended as a stinging rebuke to the contemptible whining of such dirt-eaters as Postmaster-General D. M. Key. Governor Porter tells the truth, and com mands the respect of all just and patriotic men of both the north and south, when be says we are not "repentant sinners," and that "brave men" do not ask of us the selfstulification and degradation to proclaim to the world that we are "erring brethren." How proudly do these manly sentiments contrast with the abject fawning and slavish sentiments of Tennessee's recreant son, whose despicable utterances have caused the southern people to hang their heads in shame. Governor Porter very correctly intimates that the southern people during the late war were goverened by principles which they imbibed were deeply ingrained into every fiber and ligament of their natures, and common honesty, truth and self-respect precluded the possibility of their voluntarily advertising hemselves to the world as D. M. Key has done, as traitors and cravens. Governor

Porter says, in addressing the Democrats and Republicans of the north: "You did not in-This expression is reiterated by Mr. Evarts, who, in a neat and terse little speech, made two days after Key, had delivered himself of his sickening servileither side; they fought for principles they had long learned to revere. The great contrast between Daniel Webster, of your State, feelings of the people until there was no way out of the difficulty but war." While Judge Key grovels in the dust of humiliation, and whines and apologizes for his "erring brethren," Mr. Evarts tells the people of the south that "they fought for principles;" that there was no way out of the difficulty but war," and shipping cotton about finished, and the buildings will be commenced this week. The side-track to the works is finished." spurn with loathing the turpitude which Key proposes—that of confessing ourselves in error for fighting bravely in a cause that meeting of southern railway representatives, and had of course come in contact with and that without the most carried and t

IMMIGRATION AND SOUTHERN IN-

DEPENDENCE.

Our old friend J. D. Tatum was in the city yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements with John A. Grant, the superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, for cheap transportation for a large number Alabama. Mr. Tatum has charge of the emigration bureau for Alabama, and through his
letters and publications in the nerthern States
he is about to regenerate north Alabama.

Mr. Alexander's name. Mr. Williams was an overseer for George Washington in Virginia. Mrs. Alexander recollects
many things which her father told her about
Washington, and especially the manner in
Which he had his negroes managed and his
form conducted.

Mr. WilLeiter & Co., and Farwell, of Chicago
Dodd, Brown & Co., of St. Louis. Wilweek letters have arrived here
which he had his negroes managed and his
form conducted. of immigrants who propose locating in north He informs us that he is daily receiving many letters from the north, and is confident in the the south is about to set in. In a few days a convention will be held at Blount Springs for the purpose of facilitating the object child. He has been married thirteen times, will be largely attended. This movement is another straw showing that the popular mind of the south is at last impressed with the necessity of relieving its industrial interests from the extortionate tyrangy of northern capfrom the extortionate tyranny of northern capital and of looking about from some way of the convention at Blount Springs will be large and enthusiastic sain stable and enthusiastic sain stabl

unity of aim and consistency of effort to

the awakened energies of the south. Ter

importation of a new broad of flies, and the

cry was for Chinese laborers and foreign im-

offering liberal inducements to foreign la-

bors. All this is changed now, which is

another evidence of the loyalty of the south-

ern people. The south is now imploring

and entreating the people of the north

years ago, when the negro was worthless and wholy unreliable as a laborer, the southern Successor will Not be Found Among the people were frantic upon the subject of for-Members of the Very Large Family eign immigration. Judging the northern He Left Behind Him. people by the carpetbaggers who were then ruling and robbing them, they feared the

The Josephites Prepared to Take migration. Thousands of agents were sent Reins in Hand and Run the Machine to Europe and to China for the purpose of Through the Seed of the Original Joe Smith.

Salt Lake correspondent New York Herald to locate in their midst. This is a move in learn from careful inquiry that there is he right direction. We must hereafter look ardly the least chance of any member of the o the northern and western States for an in-Young family attaining to or ever attempting crease of population. While the south would "No more Youngs!" and 'To hell with the Youngs!" are favorite cries hereafter, as heretofore, welcome skilled la--day among the Mormons in Salt Lake City borers from all nations, the facts and figures Outside of Salt Lake the feeling against the indicate that the south has not much to ex-Young family is not quite so bitter; but most pect in increasing her population from this Mormons are sufficiently aware of the inapti tude and profligacy of Brigham's two favor source. The Baltimore Sun shows that the ite sons to urge either of them for the presi-dency. Daniel H. Wells is now here. Orson total number of immigrants from all nations to the United States during the year 1876 Hyde, the real president of the twelve aposwas 169,986. Of this number 82,373 landed ties, incurred Brigham's displeasure, and has at San Francisco (principally Chinese); 9,711 aged, not in the most robust health, and at Baltimore only 5092. A shows as yet no sufficient health, and long been banished to a distant settlement, where his former influence declined. John at Boston, and at Baltimore only 5092. A shows as yet no sufficient backing. The review of the nationalities and inclinations of whole herd of Mormon leaders discern TEMPHIS APPEAL
the immigrants arriving on our shores, and the inducements now offered by the southern States to European immigration, as well as our shorter lines of rail to the west, ought, our shorter lin with proper efforts, to make Baltimore, as a port of entry and distribution, second only to The rest of the church organizations, save New York. Separating them into nationalities, the total number of immigrants from Great Britain during the past year, was 48,866. Of these, 24,373 were from England, 19,575 tober. In the meantime numerous jealousies from Ireland, and 4582 from Scotland. The and schisms are expected to rack the Mormon Germans, including 5646 Austrians, num-Germans, including 5646 Austrians, num-

JOSEPH MITH'S PROPHECY. bered 37,583; the French, 8042; Swedes and The downfall of the Young dynasty leaves he way open for the renewed consideration principally), 4764, and Italians, 2910. We by Mormons of a prediction made by the original prophet, Joseph Smith. Before Joseph's death he said: "There will be born to me a son named David, who will in time become the ruler of Israel." Within a year after Joseph died a son of his was born, who was named David, and who still lives at Plano, Illinois, aged thirty-two years. An attack of brain fever a year or two ago is said to have somewhat impaired his strength of mind, and it may be left to his elder brother, Joseph Smith, jr., who also resides at Plano, to make the effort to fulfill his father's proph-

The Josephites form at present a very large proportion of the Mormons. Josephitchapels are established in California and sev eral western States. Six months ago Joseph Smith, jr., now forty-five years old, came to Salt Lake City and delivered, at the Liberal be merely nominal, that country bepopulation. But from the twenty-two million of over-crowded and over-worked English a considerable annual increase may be period. His doctrine was peculiarly acceptable to the most intelligent Mormons, since he war that has been made upon Governor James
D. Porter, he will retire from the position to
which he has been twice elected by the people of Tennessee with the respect and confiple of Tennessee with the respect and configration from England to the United States

Issue a considerable annual increase may be to the most intelligent mormons, since he distinctly renounced polygamy and temporal government by the priesthood, although he asserted his belief in the prophetic inspiration of his father. His idea of religious tenets and methods, and of church discipline, were so far in advance of the selfish and niggard faithfully served. The governors of many of may possibly reach 50,000 or more, from Gerthe southern and western States convened at many 30,000 to 50,000, and from Italy a numthe southern and western States convened at many 30,000 to 50,000, and from Italy a numthe liberal Morrows that now is the time for Philadelphia a few days since, for the purpose of consultation and co-operating in propends upon diverting that emigration from leadership and the shrewdness to unite the its South American channels. During the confidences of the men, who, having served past year the statistics of immigration showed so long under a master, now desire to be a great falling off, as compared with preceding years. The following table exhibits the fluctuations for ten years and the marked dea tendency to further shatter, divide and disrupt the un-American Mormon system. The ndations of a Josephite church are alread laid on Second South street, and that church may yet draw congregations away from the

.8.217.909 third of what it was in 1873, before the effect of the financial crash in the autumn of that year had made its impression abroad. But Lyon's co-operative mercantile institution, was erected in Salt Lake City at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, including ern man and an ex-Confederate. Looking at we are now slowly yet surely emerging from the price of the land. It is the largest story our business troubles, and although, as a conand warehouse combined in the world. Branches were established at Ogden and Logan, and over the portal of each of the three buildings was painted an eye and the motto:

HOLINESS TO THE LORD. wealth, yet of independence and a comfortthroughout Zion were invited to become sharelders, and such was the weight of the Prophet Brigham's influence, or rather his command, that Mormons everywhere took A LETTER from a London correspondent of shares, in sums ranging from one hundred to the Chicago Times, which gives the encourof this whole institution amounted to between aging news of a concentration of English capital in and about Birmingham, Alabama, is among the best news we furnish in today's Appeal. There can be no doubt that aging news of a concentration of English next place, to enrich themselves at the exin the mineral regions of Alabama and Tenpense of the Mormon masses. With this nessee fortunes await the investment of view Brigham, whose sway was absolute over of his dupes, caused stores to be establish

on the same principle of co-operation for his own benefit, as in the larger one at Salt Lake and the northern cities. In Salt Lake orders randson, Colonel Bob H. Crockett, be copied for the State historical society, at the expense of some enterprising citizen who is ambitious and these orders were iterated and enforced by policemen who used to stand in front of the stores of such merchants as the Walker Brothers, H. W. Lawrence, and John Chesof linking his name with that of the immortal pioneer, statesman and soldier. We second lett, and turn away customers who were about to enter them, saying, "Go and trade at the co-operative." At the same time directions were issued to all householders in the Territory, instructing them to buy their provisions and fabrics at the small stores or agencies of Chattanooga is making extensive prepara-Brigham's co-operative institution, and none the agencies were permitted by the proph-A negro shoemaker at Knoxville, who made et tyrant to purchase goods from any place other than the great central establishment in mproper proposals to a lady, was recently whipped by a crowd of indignant citizens.

The Greeneville New Era understands that a number of families from the north contemplate emigrating to that burg to avail them-THE PROPHET'S PROFITS Thus Brigham devised a scheme of self-protection and public robbery, more rapacious han the worst protective tariff which had selves of schools, and it is hoping for better peretofore been known. It prospered at the outset. The sales at the store in Salt Lake A negro man met his death at Shelbyville amounted to some four million dollars a year. Its effect, too, was felt to be right Tuesday atternoon, while cleaning out a well for T. P. Wilhoit. It is supposed he was inous to the unfortunate independent vercame by the noxious gas usually found in rs ruthlessly withdrawn from them from th Knoxville Chronicle: "Another female day when Brigham's enterprise began. No poster, we understand, is victimizing many Mormon dared to openly buy goods from them. He was ordered and compelled to pay higher prices for inferior articles at the cally trustees in Missouri, and as she cannot o-operative store. But by and by secret neetings between shrewd Mormons and obtain any help in her native State, she is rewd apostate merchants began to be more or less successfully conducted. The Gentiles who came into the Territory all contributed peir patronage to Gentile and apostate mer-

former years the co-operative institution had a credit at Claffin & Co.'s, New York, of one

is no secret that the patronage bestowed upon influential eastern merchants by this power-ful monopoly has enabled it to employ their

influence with congress at several critical junctures when Mormonism was in danger

hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand

the north, and at Washington county, and at all the points between here and there, and is now working up Knoxville. chants; the trade of the co-operative institu-tion fell off, and the dividends which had Chattanooga Commercial: "Mr. Falls, of the firm of Montgomery & Co., who are build been declared had mostly gone to swell the capital stock, instead of being returned to superintend the construction of the works. Six car-loads of machinery arrived yesterday. Mr. Chandler has the platform for unloading THE INSTITUTION IN TROUBLE was their safest depository, and promising "erring bretheren." The southern people accept the utterances of Governor Porter and Mr. Evarts as in perfect harmony with their pride of character and self-respect, but they which means the turnitude which accept the accept the utterances of Governor Porter and brise accept the utterances of Governor Porter and controls the long line of railway from Memphis to Bristol, has been interviewed. The colonel's views are those of a shrewd and close observer of men and things, and some of big statements have special significance.

Chattanooga Dispatch: "Colonel C. M. M'Gee, vice-president of the company which the fraudulent co-operative project suffered from a disease which threatened to throw it into bankruptcy. Its colonel's views are those of a shrewd and close observer of men and things, and some of big immediate business associates, but it is

> northern superintendents, and obtained their ment, either its eastern creditors or its Morviews upon topics uppermost for their consideration and action." The Franklin Review says that Mr. J. W. Alexander, of that county, has in his possession a bible one hundred years old, which belonged to his grandfather. Mr. John Williams. He intends to bring it to Mr. John B. M'Ewen, who is a member of the Tennessee historical society, who will donate it to the saciety in Mr. Alexander's name. Mr. Williams was an overseer for George Washington in Virginia. Mrs. Alexander recollects many things which her father told her about Washington, and especially the manner in which he had his negroes managed and his progress m

SOUTHERN NEWS.

tions for the Hayes-Key visit.

farm conducted. Dyersburg Gazette: "In Lexington, Ten letters from the north, and is confident in the nessee, there lives an old negro man who belief that the flood-tide of emigration to claims to be the father of one hundred and which Mr. Tatum has so much at heart. Judging from the Alabama papers, this convention legitimate children, one hundred and fifty-

large and enthusiastic, animated by a patri-otic purpose, which will result in imparting been the work of an incendiary.

ham Young left a written expression of his wish that his beloved son, John W., should BRIGHAM YOUNG'S

> A VISIT FROM JOHN D. LEE'S SON. The statement made to you weeks ago is now confirmed, that Brigham Young's person has almost constantly been guarded since the execution of John D. Lee. Some two months ago two sons of John D. Lee visited the Lion house and obtained access to Brigham Young's bedroom, and, while he lay there ill, both were arrived with knives and pistols, and their approach to the bedside of the prophet was only obstructed after they had passed the door. Being questioned, they said they had were not arrested and were advised to leave Salt Lake City immediately. They came to revenge the death of their father, but acci-Lee's descendants, prevented them from ac-

> > COMO.

Democratic Meeting to Select Delegates to a County Convention-

Nomineer. COMO STATION, September 1.-At large and enthusiastic meeting of this box, held to-day, by order of the Democratic exto a county convention, to be holden at Panol2, on Saturday, the eighth of September,
the following list of delegates was selected:
Chas. H. Allen, F. M. Norfleet, Dr. J. W.
Irby, H. O. Taylor, Major J. N. Davy, Thos.
Benton, Dr. Jas. Ruffin, S. W. Marks, B. L.
Singleton, Col. T. C. Brahan; and recommended Dr. J. W. Irby and N. R. Sleete, jr., for members of the county executive com-The convention unanimously dorsed J. L. Fletcher for sheriff, Colonel N The rest of the church organizations, save Brigham's counselors, whose vocation is gone, will be preserved under the direction of senator, Dan E. Johnson and Dr. Jos. Carter the quorum of the twelve apostles, until the for representatives. Major Chas. H. Allen next general conference of the church in Oc- | presided as chairman of the meeting. Ap-PEAL, Blade and Star requested to publish.

> FREIGHTS. Advance in Rates at Chicago and St Louis, to Take Effect On and After

To-Day.

CHICAGO, September 4.—The general freight agents of the western trunk lines made an advance on freights to-day, by reclassifying the articles which have been shipped at thirty cents per hundred, such as grain, meats, etc., putting them in the fourth class, of which the rates are thirty-five cents from Chicago to New York. This advance begins to-morrow, but is contingent upon a corresponding advance from St. Louis. The rate to Boston is forty cents, to Philadelphia thirty-three cents, and to Baltimore thirty-

St. Louis, September 4.—Freight rates of flour and grain to western points were raised to-day six cents per hundred, and grain was made fourth class. The Madison county railroad, running from Edwardsville, Illinois, to a point on the Toledo and Wabash road, eighteen miles from here, was purchased to-day by the Toledo and Wabash company, and will hereafter be run as a branch of their road.

OSMAN PASHA

Is R. Clay Crawford, a Native of Hawk-County, Tenn., and not Ba zaine, late Marshal of France.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—This morning the Courier-Journal publishes the following: "We have received the following brief but exceedingly explicit and pointed communication from a source which we have every rea-

"MOUNT WASHINGTON, KY., September 2, 1877. 'I see by a cable telegram to the Courier-Journal that Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army, is believed to be General Bazaine, late a marshal of the French army. This is a nistake. I happen to know very well who him for several years, and have received letters from him since he has been given com-mand of a division of the Turkish army. Osman Pasha is an American, a native o Hawkins county, Tennessee. His name is H Clay Crawford. He was colonel of a regiment of artillery during the late war between States. He afterward entered the serand was made general of a division. He created considerable stir by the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, passing his forces over the Rio Grande from the Texas shore. He final-

y quarrelled with Juarez, the Mexican presilent, and returned to the United States with a large fortune. He resided for several years at a beautiful country seat on the Delaware, near Philadelphia His restless disposition caused him to seek excitement, and he entered the s ervice of the khedive of Egypt, was soon after transferred to the service of the sultan, and commanded the Turkish L. B. WICKLIFFE."

acter of the English brute, bully and thief with power and nerve. After the performance he would be absolutely exhausted—but it was a ALABAMA. favorite part with him, and he greatly re retted the dissolution of the famous trio Proposed Concentration of English He was also very fond of Roman characters. Capital in Birmingham and the In "Brutus" he was notably fine, and his in-Surrounding Country-A erpretation of that sturdy character was one Glorious Prospect.

men, Mr. Davenport was not a good financier. As a manager he was unsuccessful. As a saver and invester he was unfortunate. He LONDON, August 31.—During my short stay in England I have observed that the iron and steel manufacturing interests of generally anticipated his salary, little or great, and was often in extreme pecuniary embariously looking for an opportunity to change o a very amiable and beautiful actress, Miss their base of operations on account of the in-Vining, who still lives, as do their creased and increasing scarcity of coal and iron in the country and the greatly increased daughters, Fanny, Blanche and others. Pe-culiarly gentle in his deportment and winning expense in mining and working these deposits. The great depths, in many cases under the sea, from which coal is excavated, inwherever he was known. He never pushed himself and never resorted to modern artifice to secure favor. He was a man of brains and volving immense expense in elevating it, and keeping the mines free from water, together with the increasing scarcity and difficulty in of study. Conscientiously he applied himself obtaining iron ores, has turned the attention of English capitalists to the coal and iron fields of the United States, especially the southern States. This feeling is becoming not measure success with the millionaires is profession; but judged from the student's lane, he was the nearest to entire success more and more intense, and seems to be conall his compeers. As a man he was honest centrated on Alabama. Immense coal deposand manly; as an artist he was genuine and

its, in immediate proximity to iron, brown hemadite, and limestone, are found in the vicinity of the English town of Birmingham and the Oxmoor furnaces, near Alabama and Chattanooga railroads, and are being operated with great success. The coal is of excellent quality, easily mined and transported, and iron can be manufactured heaper than at any other point in the world spirits at the John Brown monumental dediolders of Alabama eight per cent. gold bonds State. In lieu of money, or of any payment by the State, the bondholders get land, by leading Radicals present. The jealousies existing between aspiring men of a dominant party were not entirely smothered. We must

ten per cent. of the sales going to the State, the lands being conveyed to trustees for the bondholders. Nearly the whole of the two housand bonds issued have been surrendered to the committee, and doubtless the remainin conveying the lands te the trustees for the bondholders. A general meeting of the bond-holders is called for the tenth of September. capital engaged in the production of iron and steel in this island must, at no distant day, be diverted to more favorable localities, and Alabama seems to be the chosen spot. Experiments already made have satisfied experts that pig-iron can be produced there of a quality and at a rate defying competition from any quarter, not excepting Missouri, Pennsylvania or the Lake Superior region. Arrangements are being made here for the formation of colonies and mining and emigration companies to settle the lands and work the mines. work the mines. There will, doubtless, be a great emigration to the State from this country of both miners and farmers and agricultural laborers the coming season. The fine climate, rich soil and cheap lands invite, and com-

bination of capital insure such emigration. institution, and the questions have been unfavorably responded to. The enormous fraud assailed as it soon must be by creditors and stockholders alike, is in a fair way to succumble the failure would be a terrible blow to the church, since it would not only compel the Mormon people to purchase their supplies of merchants throughout the Territory who are acting in fair and open competition, thus deprive the church of a monopoly and strengthening its local enemies. It would also deprive the church of a formidable weapon influential eastern merchants by the free state in the deriving back of the enemy the occasion referred to than any one of humblest citizens of Lawrence." Another gentleman said: "John Brown was never co sulted by the free State men of that tim He was considered impracticable in his mode of thought and action, and we could not rely upon his judgment in anything." "Senator tures of Judge Robinson and the New York papers concerning his alleged extortionate charges as assignee of Kenyon, Cox & Co., in settling up that firm's estate. Respecting the allowance to him of forty thousand dollars, recommended by the referee, Scott states he can show that this is not ten per cent. of what he has saved to the creditors of the firm over and above what probably would have been realized by any one else.

J. R. WILLARD.

firm over and above what probably would have been realized by any one else.

J. R. WILLARD.

Strike Ended.

DAYTON, O., September 4.—The strike on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad ended in Dayton to-day. All the firemen and brakemen went back to work on the terms offered them by the company Saturday. Several who had been prominent in A TESTAMENT IN FAVOR OF JOHN W. day. Several who had been prominent in thought had more to do with turning the tide of events in favor of the free State men than

DAVENPORT. Brief Sketch of his Life as a Man and an Actor-As the First he was

Honest and Manly, and as

massacre, but he was satisfied in hi

mind that John Brown gave the orders

were called from their beds in the dead

ment of Governor Robinson, and added tha

he was present at the camp of John Brown, jr., near by, and viewed the bodies the morn-

ing after the massacre. Mr. Walker can

give valuable testimony on this point, and of the opinion that old John Brown, whi

he may not have struck a cruel blow on

occasion of the massacre, was the leader

rders necessary to inaugurate the cr

the party who did the butchery and gave th

Brown's complicity in the massacre has been denied by Redpath and others who have writ-

ten of and in part made Kansas history. We

marching on when it is disturbed by a crime

so great as this.

do not wonder that John Brown's soul goes

TEXAS NEWS.

It is thought that Texas will have the larg-

San Sabat News! "The ladies of Comanche

have given a graveyard entertainment, and

the Chief says that, so far as the ladies were

concerned, it was a success. Of course, that is what we think the ladies are always-a

A. Anderson, a Swede, left Denison on th

Robespierre when the bandage was removed

from his shattered jaws preparatory to his

An old German, by the name of Louis Ber

work at home, by a man named D. E. Cham

seems that Chambers is a great religious en

him deliberately and killed him because

felt compelled to do so by the spirit of God. believe that without the shedding of blood

"They are christians in their belief in the New Testament and the mission of

Christ; Jews in their temporal theocracy,

tithing, and belief in prophecy; Mohamme dans in regard to the relations of the sexes

and Voudoos or Fetichists in their witch

'craft, good and evil spirits, faith doctoring

have stolen their doctrines of apotheosis

and development of gods; from the Greek

spirits. They have blended the ideas of many

nations of polytheists, and made the whole

consistent by outdoing the materialists.

The active conflict going on between the va-

tion of mankind will fail of ultimate salva

thusiast, and did the act so that he might

execution by the guillotine

execution of these men in the horrible

the Last was Genuine

and Careful. New York Sun: For years Mr. Davenport has suffered intensely with a hereditary com-plaint, which of late ran into gout in the stomach, causing at times severe pain and grave apprehension of a fatal result. Last spring the disease took such hold upon him that his physicians commanded him to relinquish all mental and physical labor, and to Salt Lake City immediately. They came to revenge the death of their father, but accident and natural cowardice, which permeates tressing pain, which at times overcame and prostrated him. Their advice was taken, and complishing their purpose. Brigham Young he retired with his wife to their place near never after left the Bee-Hive or the Lion Canton, Pennsylvania, where the pure air Canton, Pennsylvania, where the pure air and change of scene apparently worked an house without a trusted Mormon at his elbow. improvement—so great an improvement that Mr. Davenport felt no hesitancy in accepting engagements and laying out a route for the later fall and winter season. The departure of his daughter for Europe was delayed until she felt assured of his entire convalescence, and all summer long he seemed to im-Whether it was the extreme heat of this month or a normal reaction from the abnormal convalescence is not determined, but a few data since his condition again be-

came serious and then critical. Finally, his daughter, who had just returned from Europe, was summoned, and a few days after she reached him he was pronounced incurable by Dr. Dowling of this city, who had been called to attend him. He sank rapidly, and yesterday the sad scenes of farewell were had, and the patient rapidly sank into the condiion which precedes and is all but death. Few men on any stage were so peculiarly and distinctively American as Mr. Davenport. He was without question a fine scholar and a great actor, but beyond these his specialty was his Americanism, a feature which was without question a fine scholar and a in the public square for common use, is a good one, and might be followed to advantage here." ured him abroad, while it at no time brought nim especial favor or reward at home. He was born in Boston in 1816, of humble parentage, but enjoyed the advantages of the public schools, and subsequently the higher school. He was not intended for an actor, but accident gave him an acquaintance with some of the people connected with the Boston | twenty-seventh of June for Plano, for the museum, and becoming familiar there, he purpose of purchasing a farm, but has not conceived the idea of going on the stage himself. At that time the elder Booth was in his glory, and New England was his favorite field. His excesses were there regarded as eccentricities, and money flowed in upon him nearly as fast as he could spend it. Hearing that Booth was to play "Sir Giles Overreach" in Providence, Mr. Davenport under hold to seek an opportunity. port made bold to seek an opportunity, and to his delight the tragedian at once ac-

and to his delight the tragedian at once accepted him and cast him to play "Passion Will." Davenport's report of his debut was most entertaining. However, he pleased Booth, who from that time on was his friend and helper. After an up-and-down life in the New England towns, Mr. Davenport essayed a venture in New York, and encountering the celebrated Tom Hamblin made a short except with him at the old Born have a sure passage to heaven. He says: "I have no malice toward the deceased. I shot short engagement with him at the old Bowery theater. There he had a hard life and had hard luck. Each night the bill was changed, sometimes two or three new pieces being billed, so that he got plenty of experience, though very little money. His ambition was fired, and he determined to rise higher than his companions. Putting himself under competent teachers, he read the finer English comedies and the tragedies of Christ and the Holy Gospel." Shakespeare as they were written, as well as in the acting editions, studied the subtler meanings, and watched the noted actors when they played. Gradually he rose, and in 1838 when but twenty-two years of age, he was offered a flattering engagement in the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia, where he played "Count Montalban," in the Honeymoon. Success attended him, and in all the ensuing years, or rather until 1847, when he visited Europe he was a great and practices borrowed from almost every form of religion the world has known. Mr. J. H. Beadle, long a resident of Utah, in a book on the Mormons, published some years ago, says: visited Europe, he was a great and growing favorite in Beston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. New York he failed to

they were not cordial enough for him, and it soon became apparent that New York was not the place for him. When he went to Europe he was not particularly fortunate, but after a little he had an opportunity in the Manchester theater, where e played "Claude Melnotte" to Mrs. Mowatt's "Pauline," a great performance. Mr. sanguine in any direction; so his English trip embittered him by intensifying himself. As years grew over his head, Mr. Davenport played the full round of English comedy, and subsequently tragedy, with occasional excur-sions in the realm of melodrama. His favorite roles and his greatest hits were: "Sir Giles Overreach," "Hamlet," and "Bill Sykes." These parts indicate almost as wide a range as most actors could hope to coverand Davenport covered it well. His "Giles" was a masterly bit of character painting. It was hurt by Boothisms, but it will be rememwas hurt by Boothisms, but it will be rememual development, with peculiar readings and a total absence of affectation of madness. His "Bill Sykes" was brutally personified. It made the blood run cold. With Rose Etynge as "Nancy," and James W. Wallack as "Fagin," Davenport threw himself into the char-

THE JOHN BROWN

at Pottawatomie-Its Meaning-

to Light.

lamour of harmony, and to make it appear

by the men of smiles and smooth words who

however, was the spirit of insubordination to

the decree that John Brown was really the

martyr or hero that Senator Ingalls painted him in the oration of the day. The fact is that the old settlers, and those who had asso-

ciated with John Brown before his soul com-

scholarly effort, and the sentences are neatly rounded, but almost all his statements of his-

tory are wanting in the elements of truth.

"I am conversant with the particulars of one of Mr. Ingalls's reminiscent statements," continued the last gentleman, "and that is

harmed the occasion with their presence.

Facts which it has Brought

Convention of Library Associations. NEW YORK, September 3.—The first con ention of the Union library association wa eld to day at the association's hall, Justin Winsor, of Harvard library, presiding. There were over fifty members present, including Wm. F. Poole, of Chicago library; Charles Evans, of Indianapolis library; John N. Dyer, of St. Louis, and the librarians of Yale and Congress. The chairman made an address, congratulating the members on the progress made, and predicting a useful future Case of Yellow-Fever in New York New York, September 4 .- A case of undoubted yellow-fever was reported to Sanitary-Superintendent Days yesterday. victim of the disease was Robert Leitch, a Scotchman, twenty-six years of age, who arrived in this city August 27th, by steamer, from Fernandina, Florida. On Friday he was taken with all the symptoms of yellowfever. Rapidly growing worse, he was removed to the New York hospital, where he died Saturday night. The doctors state that not the least fear need be felt that there

would be any spread of yellow-fever in th city from this case. Health oa a Sure Basis. In order to establish health on a sure basis, the enfeebled system must acquire additional vigor. And yet, patent as this fact is, and widely known as often equally remiss, resorting to the use of pallia tives which affect symptoms only, and fail to accomolish the chief end in view, which is or should be invigoration. The main reason why Hostetter's

tomach Bitters are so successful in overcoming disease is, that they impart vitality where it is deficient, and thus build up a superstructure for exhausted nature to recuperate upon. The Bitters also improve the appetite, soothe the nervous system when over-strained, and are a senfal and agreeable me-dicinal stimulant, with a basis of pure spirits holding in solution botanic elements of the greatest veloped themselves from the sentiment of the Chronic, painful and prostrating diseases cured with-Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DRY GOODS.

REFERRING to our "Jeans Circular" of 15th Big Clearing Sale menced the long and weary march spoken of, felt indignant that Senator Ingalls gave all the glory to the dead Brown, and denied even the smallest share of praise to the men now living who made sacrifices greater than those made by any of the martyrs. One gentleman present said: "I could not make a speech on this occasion, for I have no heart in it." Another said: "Senator Ingalls's speech is a

other said: "Senator Ingalls's speech is a DBY GOODS AND NOTIONS! in like proportion. Order soon if you want any of these specialties. We have only limited lots of them, and may not be able to get more at the prices named. WM. R. MOORE & CO., 396 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn. P.S.—The prettiest stock New FANCY PRINT be found in the southwest.

continued the last gentleman, "and that is the defense of Lawrence, so glowingly described by Mr. Ingalls. I know, of my own observation, that John Brown had no more to do with the driving back of the enemy on the occasion referred to than any one of the humblest citizens of Lawrence." Another gentleman said: "John Brown was never consulted by the free State men of that time. He was considered impracticable in his modes of thought and action, and we could not rely upon his judgment in anything." "Senator Ingalls," said another gentleman, "gives John Brown dead praise that he would not give if John Brown were alive to-day." This PHECKS. STAMPED CHECKS ALL THE BANKS,

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Cotton Planters. 10.000 SEAMLESS SACKS for cotton pickers, all complete with shoulderstraps. Length of sacks 3, 41s and 6 feet.
10,000 yards SEAMLESS CLOTH, sulfable for
pickers to make their own sacks. It is of same material as wheat sacks. One sack of this cloth is
worth two of Osnaburg. Give us a call before buying
Ocnaburgs. Office, rear of 225 Main street.

almost any that had been referred to. "It was an occasion," said the governor, "that was terrible in its consequences, but one that sas. I refer to the massacre of Pottowatt-mie creek by which five pro-slavery men were killed and their bodies mutilated." The governor continued by saying that it had been the practice in the past to deny that

John Brown had anything to do with this MENKEN BROTHERS of the night and hacked to pieces by swords in the hands of the free State men. Sheriff Walker, of Lawrence, corroborated the state

COMPLETE FALL STOCK OF Domestic Dry Goods!

Such as Prints of the Choicest Designs; Bleached, Brown and Colored Cottons; Linseys, Flannels, Jeans, etc.

DRESS GOODS

OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.

to Sherman, Texas, to be there loaded with Fancy Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods cattle for Chicago.

Corpus Christi Times: "The example set in Rockport of erecting a wind-mill and tank

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cupying now the very large and spacious stores, Nos. 253 and 255 Main street, we shall, with the opening of the early fall season, exhibit a very large stock of Millinery Goods, Trimmed Hats. Straw and Felt Goods, Flowers, Feathers,

Silks Velvets, Ribbons, Etc., which we will offer to the WHOLESALE TRADE at the very closest Jobbing Prices. Our know edge, experience and facilities for manufacturing, enable us to compete successfully with the formation.

KREMER, HERZOG & CO. 253-255 Main street, oup. Court Souare.

tt is, too many people neglect this vital point in the self-treatment of disease, and physicians are very often equally remiss, resorting to the use of pallia-

COTTON FACTORS,

FALL, 1877! WHEELER, PICKENS & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Then Brigham Young induced hundreds of Mormons to deposit their savings with the co-operative institution, telling them that it was their safest depository, and promising them interest. Notwithstanding these are BABY CARRIAGES, TOY GOODS, Etc. Stock larger and prices lower than ever before!

Goods from first hands in America and Europe!

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Wholesale Grocers and Gotton Factors, No. 11 UNION STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN... OFFER FOR SALE

s., 5000 rells Bagging, 2000 barrels Flour'
1000 pails Lard, 100 casks Bacon,
100 hhds. Sugar, 200 barrels Whisky.
1000 kegs Nails, 1000 bags Coffee,
500 pkgs. New Mackerel, 1000 pkgs. Tobacca,
1 solicited, and liberal advances made on same. All Cotton insured while in 10,000 bundle from Ties, 50 tierces Hams, 50 tierces Lard, 500 bris, Refined Sugar, 5000 barrels Salt,

WATCHES. JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE NECKLACES, WEDDING-RINGS, BRIDAL GIFTS. C. L. BYRD & CO., No. 275 MAIN STREET.

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Cotton Factors AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 266 Front Street, Memphis. Having ample facilities for handling cotton, respectfully solicit consignments. All cotton will be handled in strict conformity to the Rules and Regulations of the Cetton Exchange. Bagging, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished daw

GROCERS

And Cotton Factors,

No. 1 Exchange Building. 168 Front Street ..... Memphis, Tenu. PICH'D H. ALLEN, JR., THOS. H. ALLEN, JR., and HARRY ALLEN, have been admitted as partners in my business, interest taking effect from the first day of last September. The business will be continued under the same name and style as

THOS. H. ALLEN. August 24, 1877. THOS. H. ALLEN. THOS. H. ALLEN, JE. HARRY ALLEN. THOS. H. ALLEN & CO

Cotton Factors

**Commission Merchants** 

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Gas Pipes, Water Pipes, Steam Pipes, Stone Pipe. Rubber Pipe, Bath Tubs.

Pumps, Hydrants, Gas Fixtures! Gas Fittings! Brass Fittings! EVERYTHING CHEAP.

J. W. X. BROWNE. 258 Second St., opp. Court Square NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC. A CARD.

past, 1 remain, very respectfully.

JOHN H. TAYLOR.

lats of the firm "Taylor, Joy & Co,"

temphis, September 1, 1877.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 31, 1877.

THE Memphis and Charleston Raliroad will hereafter be operated by the East Tenn., Va. and Ga. R. R. Co., as lessee, pursuant to a lease dated July 1, 1877; but for the present will be operated in the name of the Memphis and Charleston Raliroad, and by the same officers and agents, whose bends heretofore executed to secure the faithful performance of their respective duties, will remain in force.

R. T. WILSON.

Pres't E. T. Va. and Ga. and M. and C. R. R. Cos. Notice.

OFFICE OF R. B. ASSESSORS, SENATE CHAMBER, Nashville, Tenn., August 30, 1877.

No Tice is hereby given, That we have completed the assessment for taxation for the year 1876 of the following railroads, to-wit:

Mississippi Central: Paducah and Memphis; Mississippi and Tennessee: Mebile and Ohio; St. Louis and Southeastern; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston; Rogersville and Jefferson; Knoxville and Ohio; Alabama and Chattanooga; Knoxville and Charleston, and Nickajack. Also, the Nickajack, and Alabama and Chattanooga for 1875.

All parties interested may, by the statute of March, 1877, file with us, within fourteen days from this date, such exceptions and proof as they may desire.

T. R. SHEARON, President,
Z. W. EWING,
FEANK A. MOSES,
J. B. STACY, Jr., Sec'y. Railroad Assessors.

NOTICE.

The Trustees of the Memphis Fe-C. Tucker sole Principal of that institution. hereby notify the public that the exercises will be resumed on Monday, 10th September, at 294 Vance JOHN R. ALLEN. President Board Trustees.

Memphis & Charleston Railroad, MEMPHIS, THNN., September 1, 1877. THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Raliroad Company will be held in Huntsville, Ala., on Wednesday, October 3, 1877.

Stockholders will be passed free, for one day before and one day after the meeting. Transfer books will

and one day after the meeting. Transfer books we be closed until after the meeting.
S. B. CBUSE, Secretary.